

HOME EDITION

TUESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS

SUNK 3!

British Sustain Heavy Loss in North Sea.

Slater Cruisers Are Torpedoed by the Germans.

ALL REPORTS ARE SUPPRESSED

Neither Time nor Place Has Been Announced.

Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue Sink Side by Side.

London, Sept. 22.—The silence of the British authorities regarding naval operations in the North sea was suddenly broken this afternoon by an announcement of a disaster to the British navy which, according to official information has suffered the loss of three armored cruisers, sunk by German submarines.

The victims of this brilliant stroke on the part of the German fleet are the Cressy, the Aboukir and the Hogue, sister ships. The loss of life among the crews of these three vessels probably will be heavy, although a considerable number of men were picked up by the cruiser Lowestoft, a division of torpedo boat destroyers and some trawlers. Neither the time nor the scene of the disaster is given in the official report.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy were close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The Cressy, Captain Robert W. Johnson; the Aboukir, Captain John E. Drummond, and the Hogue, Captain Wilmet S. Nicholson, were sister ships. They were armored cruisers of a comparatively new type, and were built 14 years ago.

The lists of the casualties among their crew will be published as soon as they are known.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide, and drew 28 feet of water.

Each one had a complement of 755 men, including officers and crew.

These three cruisers were accompanied by a patrol boat with three shots, and then opened fire on the Pegasus. Her shooting was very accurate. She commenced firing at 9,000 yards, closing in to 7,000. The Pegasus replied with all her guns, but her artillery was disabled in fifteen minutes. When her fire ceased there came a lull of five minutes, after which the Cressy again opened fire for another quarter of an hour. The Pegasus was unable to reply.

Nearly all the casualties on board the British boat occurred around her guns and on her upper deck. She was badly injured on the water line and listed heavily. Her flag was shot away twice but each time it was raised again and held up by her marines.

Apparently little or no damage was suffered by the Cressy.

Meanwhile, however, "a perceptible progress" is all the light the official chronicler permits himself to throw on the great siege of the fortified positions which now has lasted ten days.

German reinforcements, according to Berlin reports, have beaten their opponents in the race to the fighting zone and the result is seen in the rapid series of Hussar strokes which General Von Kluck has been able to deliver in an effort to stem the allied counter attacks about Rheims.

Thus far the battle of the Aisne reproduces on a larger scale the chief features of the struggle on the Marne, but whether in the final outcome the victory will rest with the same side is likely to remain a secret for a few days more.

Ten days of the most furiously contested struggle known in modern history has left both armies in such a position that neither can claim a definite advantage and the result must depend on what reinforcements the opposing commanders are able to control.

On the river Aisne as on the Marne, the Germans are thrusting persistently in the allies' center, while the French and British troops are pursuing their favorite movement of working around the German flank. Day by day the allied line, though stationary in the center, according to official statements to gain a little ground on both wings. If the report that Gen. Von Kluck has moved his headquarters back to Mons be true, it will be of great significance as showing his recognition of the danger which might threaten him from an army marching from the west.

The third great battle between the Russians and Austrians in Galicia, starting with a bombardment of Przemyśl, in which 2,000,000 are said to be engaged, is expected to be in full swing within a few hours when the whole line along the positions occupied by the Austrians between Przemyśl and Cracow will be involved.

Kaiser at Luxembourg.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Kaiser has taken up quarters in Luxembourg, where several thousand German troops guard the German legation, in which he is making his residence. A squadron of aeroplanes is always in readiness to beat off possible French air raiders.

Twenty-two lost.

Mine Believed Sunk British Steamer.

Trebisond, Asia Minor, Sept. 22.—Twenty-two persons lost their lives by drowning as a result of the sinking of the British steamer Belgian King near Cape Kurell yesterday. The Belgian King carried passengers and crew to the number of 120. Ninety eight of them were saved by a Russian steamer. It is surmised this accident was due to a mine, but the real cause has not been revealed.

Writing Platforms at Denver.

Denver, Sept. 22.—Candidates of the Democrat, Republican and Progressive parties met separately here today to formulate party platforms.

4 Billion Marks Subscribed.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "The subscription to the German war loan up to the present time reached 4,300,000,000 marks."

Two hundred British war ships are in battle line off the German naval base of Heligoland.

The Serbians have defeated the Austrians along the entire front and the Austrians have been in disorder.

The British steamer Belgian King struck a mine near Cape Kurell and sank. Twenty-two persons lost their lives.

It is believed here that the city of Rheims has been razed to the ground. The population is fleeing from Cracow.

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RUSSIANS ARE AFTER BERLIN

Communication With Breslau Broken Off Today.

With Incredible Swiftess They Invade Prussia.

SECOND LARGEST STRONGHOLD

German Capital Only City Larger Than Breslau.

Strong Link in Chain of Oder Fortifications.

Berlin (via Rome), September 22.—All telegraphic and telephone communication with Breslau suddenly ceased today. It is feared that the Russian censorship may have pushed forward and be attacking the city.

It seems almost incredible that the Russians could have penetrated in force to Breslau so they could have cut off the communication with Berlin. Breslau is one of the links in the chain in the Oder line of fortifications. After Berlin, it is the second largest city in Prussia and is the capital of Silesia. It occupies an important strategic position on the Oder and is a city of great historical interest.

It had been prepared for a possible raid by the Russians and the last reports available from there stated there was a very strong German force between it and the eastern frontier.

FIGHT ON THE SEA

German Cruiser Ruins a Britisher at Zanzibar.

Artillery of Englishman Disabled in 15 Minutes.

Cape Town, Sept. 22.—Further details have been obtained here of the naval action in the harbor of Zanzibar last Sunday morning when the British cruiser Pegasus, under command of Captain John A. Inglis, was attacked and put out of action by the German cruiser Koenigsberg.

It seems that the Koenigsberg approached Zanzibar harbor at full speed at 5 p. m. Sunday. She disabled a patrol boat with three shots, and then opened fire on the Pegasus. Her shooting was very accurate. She commenced firing at 9,000 yards, closing in to 7,000. The Pegasus replied with all her guns, but her artillery was disabled in fifteen minutes. When her fire ceased there came a lull of five minutes, after which the Koenigsberg again opened fire for another quarter of an hour. The Pegasus was unable to reply.

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WEST WING NOW RETREAT?

Attention Centers on Battle Line Section.

Allies Have Besieged German Positions Ten Days.

GEN. VON KLUCK REINFORCED

Berlin Dispatches Have the Apparent Confirmation.

Neither Army Can Claim Any Important Advantage.

London, Sept. 22.—All eyes are now fixed on the western section of the great battle line in France where the allied army is expected to descend on the German right, which already is bending backwards under persistent pressure to the northward of the River Aisne. If these German positions are once carried strategists here believe the whole German front will be in danger.

The latest official communication from Paris, even more laconic than London, Sept. 22.—An unsubstantiated report from Antwerp is to the effect that General Von Kluck, the commander of the German right wing, has removed his headquarters back to Mons.

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IN TWO WEEKS

French Expect To Be Fighting on German Soil.

Believe Kaiser Is Using His Entire Strength.

IS VON KLUCK CRIPPLED?

Allies Believe Him Helpless to Extend Line.

Russians Expect Most Heavy Engagement on Cracow.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Convinced that Germany now has her entire field strength available, the high military officials here declare that within a fortnight, or three weeks at the outside, she will be fighting a defensive contest outside of French territory. They base this belief on the report received by General Gallieni that the British-French turning movement on the left continues with the Germans.

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